

# COVID-19 Pandemic The Italian Case





# TIMELINE COVID ITALY

**Jan. 31:** Italy suspends flights to China and declares a national emergency after two cases are confirmed in Rome (*2 confirmed cases*).

**Feb. 20:** A man in Lombardy tests positive after previously leaving the hospital without a test. He is believed to have spread the disease widely before developing severe symptoms (*3 cases*).

**Feb. 23:** Small towns hit by the outbreak are placed under quarantine. Carnival celebrations and some soccer matches are canceled (*150 cases*).

**March 4:** Schools and universities are closed (*3,089 cases*).

**March 8:** Several northern provinces are placed under lockdown (*7,375 cases*).

**March 9:** The lockdown is extended nationwide (*9,172 cases*).

**March 10:** Massive internal migration from north to south.

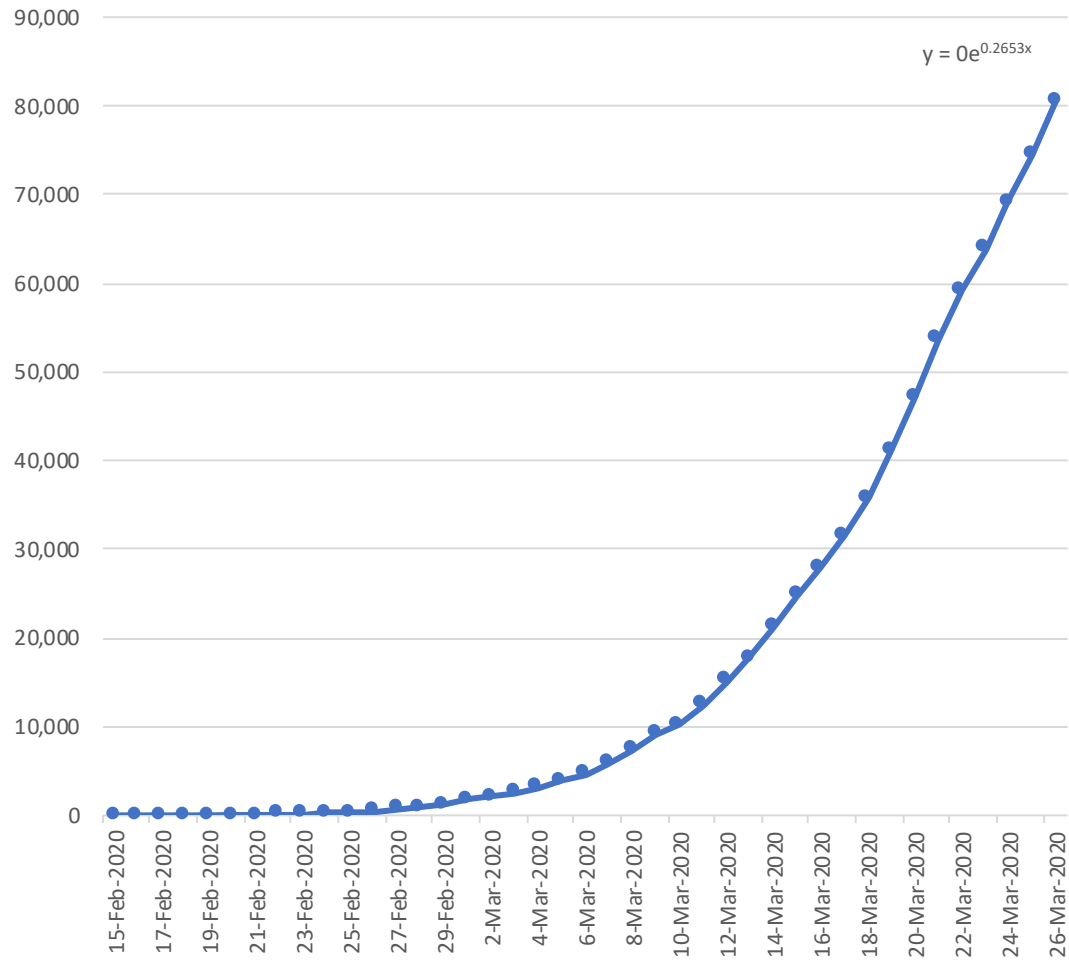
**March 11:** All restaurants and bars are closed (*12,462 cases*).

**March 22:** Factories are closed, and all nonessential production is halted (*59,138 cases*).

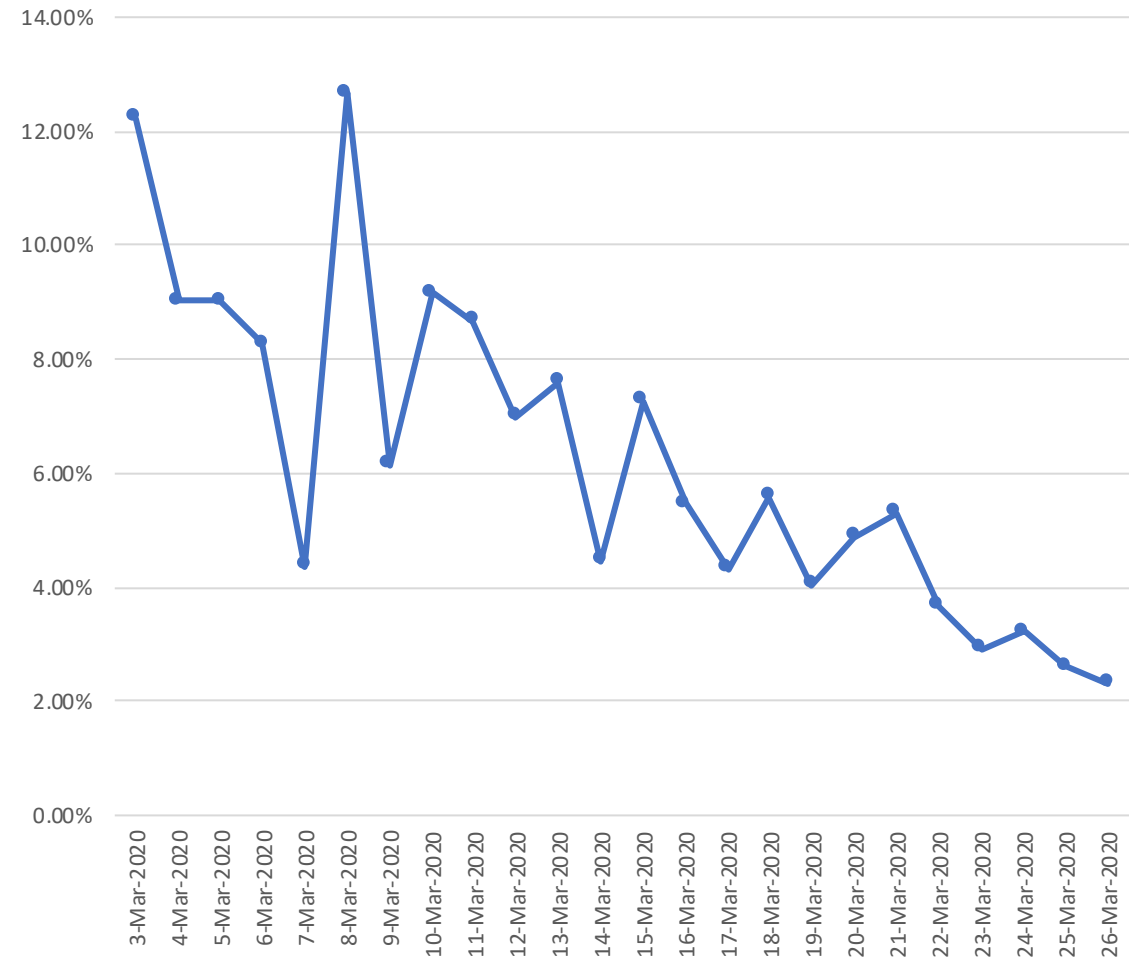
**March 24:** New and more stringent measures to enforce social distancing (*69,177 cases*).

**March 26:** Has Italy reached peak? (*80,540 cases*); GF=1.18  
DD=2.989

### Total cases



### Case Fatality Rate @8days



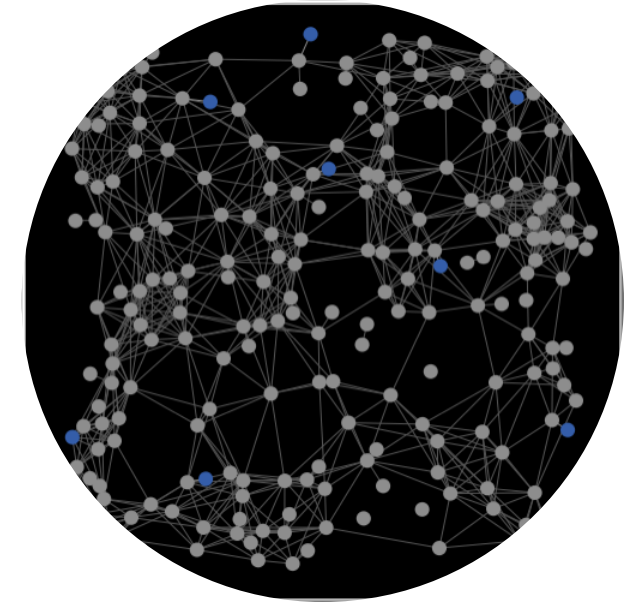
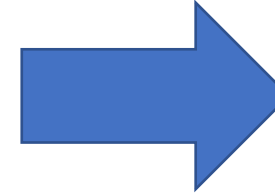
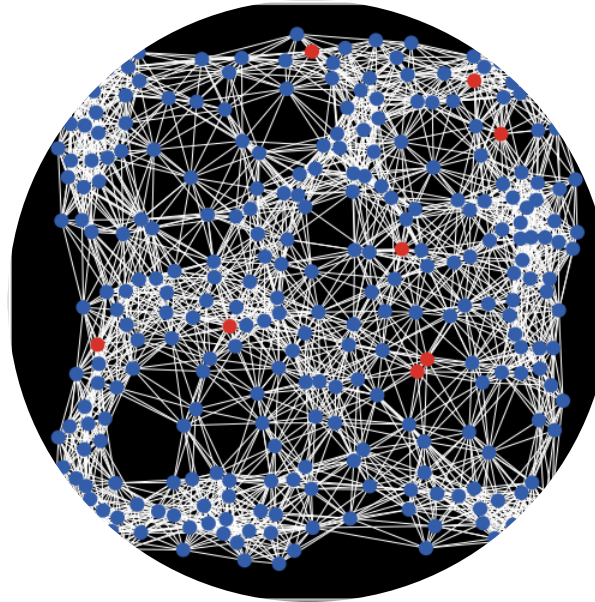


**Tight-knit networks**

Higher rate of infection

Increased severe cases

Increased node depletion (mortality)



**Small clusters networks**

Slower rate of infection

Manageable number of severe cases

Less node depletion (mortality)

